

### 第三章 特殊技术

#### §1 拉普拉斯方程

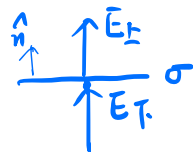
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \vec{E} \\
 \vec{E} = -\nabla\phi \\
 \phi_n = -\int_0^n \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} \\
 \phi \\
 \vec{l}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\vec{l}(r')}{r^2} \hat{r} d\tau' \\
 \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} = \nabla \cdot \vec{E} \\
 \vec{l}/\epsilon_0 = -\nabla^2 \phi \\
 \phi_n = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{1}{r} l(r') d\tau' \\
 (\text{取无穷远零势})
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

在  $l=0$  的地方

$$\nabla^2 \phi + \frac{l}{\epsilon_0} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \nabla^2 \phi = 0, \text{ 在直角坐标下 } \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

边界条件:  $E''_n = E''_T, E'_n - E'_T = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sigma \hat{n} \Rightarrow E'_n - E'_T = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \hat{n} \Leftrightarrow \nabla \phi_n - \nabla \phi_T = -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \hat{n}$

而  $\nabla \phi \cdot \hat{n} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial \phi_T}{\partial n} = -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$  且有  $\phi_n = \phi_T$



而根据唯一性定理

以下情况 ( $S$  为全区域边界,  $\Omega$  是任意体积,  $S$  是  $\Omega$  边界)

I.  $\int \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{l}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow$  给定空间电荷分布

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi|_s = f(x, y, z) \\ \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{给定边界势} \\
 \text{II. } & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n}|_s = f(x, y, z) \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{给定空间电荷及} \\
 & \rightarrow \text{给定边界电场} \\
 \text{III. } & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \phi|_s = \phi_0 \\ \oint_s -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} ds = \frac{Q_f}{\epsilon_0} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{给定空间电荷} \\
 & \rightarrow \text{给定导体形状} \\
 & \rightarrow \text{给定带电量}
 \end{aligned}$$

均有  $\phi$  (至多相差常数) 的唯一解

拉普拉斯方程解的性质

I. 一维

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(x) = mx + b. \quad (\text{边界=点, 则解为一次函数})$$

$$1. \quad \forall a, \quad \phi(x) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+a) + \phi(x-a)] \quad (\text{平均})$$

2. 不允许有极大, 极小, 只在端点出现极值 (边界连续有限)

II. 二维

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (\text{边界为闭合曲线})$$

$$1. \quad \text{以 } (x, y) \text{ 为圆心, 画出半径为 } R \text{ 的圆 } \Gamma, \quad \Gamma = \{a, b \mid (a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 = R^2\}$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \oint_{\Gamma} \phi(x, y) dl \quad (\text{二维平均})$$

2. 不允许有极大, 极小, 只在边界出现极值 (边界围出最小面积)

### III. 三维

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad (\text{边界为闭曲面})$$

$$1. \quad \Gamma = \{(a, b, c) \mid (a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2 = R^2\}$$

$$\phi(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \oint_{\Gamma} \phi(x, y, z) ds$$

$$(\text{证: } V \text{ 点电荷产生的势 } \phi_k, \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \oint_{\Gamma} \phi_k ds = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r} \quad (r = \text{dcg, } (x, y, z)))$$

$$\text{而全空间中产生的势为 } \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \oint_{\Gamma} \phi(x, y, z) ds = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\rho(r')}{|r - r'|} d\tau' = \phi(x, y, z)$$

2. 也不存在局域最大最小 (对应四维中的三维曲面体积最小)

若有, 则取其为球心.

Addition. 唯一性定理的证明

$$I. \begin{cases} \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \phi|_S = f(x, y, z) \end{cases}$$

Proof: 设有二势满足 (4. 即  $\phi_1$  与  $\phi_2$ )

$$\nabla^2 \phi_1 = \nabla^2 \phi_2 = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

令  $\phi_1 - \phi_2 = \phi_3$ ,  $\nabla^2 \phi_3 = 0$  则  $\phi_3$  满足 Laplace formulation

且  $\phi_3|_S = 0$  又  $\phi_3$  在边界上取最大最小

$\therefore \phi_3 = 0$ . 即  $\phi_1 = \phi_2$ , 唯一性定理.

Proof: 构造函数  $\phi_3 = \nabla \phi_3$ .

$$\oint_S (\phi_3 \nabla \phi_3) \cdot d\mathbf{a} = \int_V \nabla \cdot (\phi_3 \nabla \phi_3) d\tau = \int_V [(\nabla \phi_3)^2 + \phi_3 \nabla^2 \phi_3] d\tau$$

$$= \int_V (\nabla \phi_3)^2 d\tau$$

且有  $\phi_3|_S = 0 \quad \therefore \int_V (\nabla \phi_3)^2 d\tau = 0 \quad \text{又 } (\nabla \phi_3)^2 \geq 0 \quad \therefore \nabla \phi_3 = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow \phi_3 = \text{const} = 0$

II.  $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n}|_S = f(x, y, z) \end{cases}$

Proof. 同上,  $\phi_3 = \phi_1 - \phi_2 \quad \text{且} \quad \nabla^2 \phi_3 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial n}|_S = \nabla \phi_3 \cdot \hat{n}|_S = 0$

$\oint_S \phi_3 \nabla \phi_3 \cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0 = \int_V (\nabla \phi_3)^2 d\tau \quad \therefore \nabla \phi_3 = \vec{0}, \quad \phi_3 = \text{const}$

$\phi_1, \phi_2$  在  $\Omega$  上仍同-组解. 亦即电场的唯一性

III.  $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ \phi|_{\partial\Omega} = \phi_0 & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ \oint_S -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} d\mathbf{a} = \frac{Q_f}{\epsilon_0} & \dots \textcircled{3} \end{cases} \quad (\text{此时假设区域边界为 } \Gamma)$

Proof. 设有  $E_1, E_2$  满足,  $E_3 = E_1 - E_2$

③:  $-\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} d\mathbf{a} = -\nabla \phi \cdot d\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{a}$  根据  $\frac{Q_f}{\epsilon_0}$  为定值

$\therefore \oint_S \mathbf{E}_1 \cdot d\mathbf{a} = \oint_S \mathbf{E}_2 \cdot d\mathbf{a}$

①  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}_1 = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}_2 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}_3 = 0$

②  $\int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{E}_1 \cdot d\mathbf{a} = \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{E}_2 \cdot d\mathbf{a} \Rightarrow \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{E}_3 \cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0$

在  $P+S$  围出的空间  $W$  内, 设  $\phi_3$  为  $P$  与  $S$  上的标势 (且在  $P$  与  $S$  上为常数)

$$0 = \phi_3 \int_{P+S} \mathbf{E}_3 \cdot d\mathbf{a} = \int_{P+S} \phi_3 \mathbf{E}_3 \cdot d\mathbf{a} = \int_W \nabla \cdot (\phi_3 \mathbf{E}_3) d\tau = \int_W -(\mathbf{E}_3)^2 + \underbrace{\phi_3 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}_3}_{\downarrow \text{泊松构造 } \phi_3 \nabla \phi_3} d\tau = \int_W -(\mathbf{E}_3)^2 d\tau$$

$\downarrow$  对边界求和                       $\downarrow$  泊松构造  $\phi_3 \nabla \phi_3$

$\therefore \mathbf{E}_3$  在  $W$  中全为零,  $E_1 = E_2$ , 唯一确定

Conclu: 1. 构造  $\phi E$  或  $\phi \nabla \phi$  并由其在边界上积分为零给出体积内  $(\nabla \phi)^2 = E^2$  为零

$\downarrow$  势差     $\downarrow$  电场差

(I): 势差  $\phi = 0$

(II):  $\phi \nabla \phi$  在边界上积分为零 ( $\nabla \phi \cdot \hat{n} = 0$ , 即给定一个电场的法向分量)

(III):  $\phi$  在边界上为常数  $E$  在边界上积分为零

## §2 镜像法

Thm: 根据唯一性定理, 在给定条件下求出的解即为唯一解. (Att. 不能改变真实空间的  $\rho$  分布)

Prop: a) 诱导面电荷密度:  $+(\nabla \phi_E - \nabla \phi_F) \cdot \hat{n} = -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$  (外法向为正)

若此时  $\nabla \phi_F = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \nabla \phi_E \cdot \hat{n} = \frac{\partial \phi_E}{\partial n} = -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$  (外法向为  $\hat{n}$  正)

b) 力和能量: 力可按原本计算, 但能量可看场又有原来几分之一来判断

## §3 分离变量法

Way I: 设  $\varphi = \sum c_n X \times Y c_n Y$

且  $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$  分解成  $f(x) = g(y) = \text{const.}$

再解出一系列三角函数通解, 利用傅里叶级数满足边界条件

同样三维时(边界边界条件为  $h(x)$  or  $h(y)$  or  $h(z) = \phi$  or  $\phi(x, y)$  or  $\phi(y, z)$  or  $\phi(x, z)$ )

也可设  $\phi = X(x) \cdot Y(y) \cdot Z(z)$

Way II: 在球坐标下

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0$$

当  $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \varphi} = 0$  时, 令  $\phi = R(r) \Theta(\theta)$

$$\Rightarrow f(r) = g(\theta) = \text{const}$$

$$\Rightarrow R(r) = Ar^l + \frac{B}{r^{l+1}}, \quad \Theta(\theta) = P_l(\cos \theta), \quad P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \right)^l (x^2 - 1)^l \quad (\text{Legendre 多项式})$$

$$\left( \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 \frac{dR}{dr}) \right) = l(l+1)R \quad \text{与} \quad \frac{d}{d\theta} (\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta}) = -l(l+1) \sin \theta \Theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left( A_l r^l + \frac{B_l}{r^{l+1}} \right) P_l(\cos \theta) \quad (\forall l \in \mathbb{N}, \text{均满足上述微分方程})$$

又  $P_l(x)$  在  $x \in [-1, 1]$  内具有完备与正交性.

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l(x) P_{l'}(x) dx = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{ll'}$$

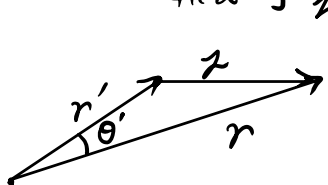
Way Other: 其它坐标类似处理

## §4 多极展开

Thm.  $\phi$  按  $\frac{1}{r}$  的多极展开:

$$\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{1}{r} \rho(r') d\tau' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{n+1}} \int (r')^n P_n(\cos \theta') \rho(r') d\tau' \quad (\theta' = \angle r, r', \tau = r - r')$$

$$\text{证: } \phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{1}{r} \rho(r') d\tau'$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{r'^2 + r^2 - z^2}{2r'r} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{r'^2 + r^2 - 2r'r \cos \theta} = r \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2 - 2\cos \theta \frac{r'}{r}}$$

$$\text{令 } \epsilon = \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right) \left(\frac{r'}{r} - 2\cos \theta\right) \quad (\text{当 } r \gg r' \text{ 时, 可忽略泰勒展开高阶项})$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{r} (1 + \epsilon)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{r} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2}\epsilon + \frac{3}{8}\epsilon^2 - \frac{5}{16}\epsilon^3 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n \times n!}}{\epsilon^n} + \dots \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{代入 } \epsilon, \text{ 得 } \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{r} \left[ 1 + \frac{r'}{r} \cos \theta + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2 \frac{(3\cos^2 \theta - 1)}{2} + \dots + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^n P_n(\cos \theta) + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^n P_n(\cos \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{n+1}} \int (r')^n P_n(\cos \theta) \rho(\vec{r}') d\tau'$$

$n=0$  对应单极子贡献,  $n=1$  对应偶极子 (对应  $\frac{1}{r^2}$  项),  $n=k$  对应  $2^k$  极子 (对应  $\frac{1}{r^{k+1}}$  项)

Tip. 1) 对于单极,  $\phi_0(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r}$  (相当于单极子贡献或无穷远处近似)

$$2) \text{ 对于偶极 } \phi_1(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \int r' \cos \theta' \rho(\vec{r}') d\tau' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} \cdot \int \vec{r}' \rho(\vec{r}') d\tau'$$

而后者与  $r$  无关, 记  $\vec{p} = \int \vec{r}' \rho(\vec{r}') d\tau'$  为电荷分布的偶极矩 Def. 电偶极矩

$$\phi_1(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r}}{r^2}$$